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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,912	12/14/2004	Emiel Peeters	NL 020490	7017
24737	7590	11/09/2007	EXAMINER	
PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS			VERDERAME, ANNA L	
P.O. BOX 3001			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510			1795	
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
11/09/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/517,912	PEETERS ET AL.
	Examiner Anna L. Verderame	Art Unit 1795

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 December 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 14 December 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-3 and 6-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Eich et al. 5,024,784.

Eich et al. teaches a recording medium comprising a polymer shown at (17/30-35) formed on transparent plates. The recording cell was placed in a heating block and **heated** to a temperature 10° below the temperature of transition from the liquid crystalline state to the isotropic phase. **Light** from an argon laser with a wavelength of 514.5 nm is used to locally heat the polymer. After turning off the laser beam the local disorientation is frozen in a glassy state(17/40-60). In claim 6, Eich et al. recites the limitation that the writing step is performed by illuminating the polymer film with a laser beam of suitable wavelength and intensity and said reading step is performed by a second laser beam having a different wavelength, whereby the stored information is not disturbed(19/15-21).

The orientation is carried out in a known way by applying an oriented field(alignment field) particularly a magnetic field and specifically an electrical field, or by surface effects(instant claim 10). The necessary orientation is conducted above the

glass transition temperature. Cooling while retaining the applied voltage results in the formation of an oriented film(14/1-10). The polymer according to this invention requires the presence of at least one type of photochromic group in the storage medium. This can be met by incorporating monomers containing such photochromic groups or by adding compounds that have photochromic groups to the liquid crystalline polymer. Photochromic groups that are suitable for use include azobenzene, azoxybenzene, and stilbene (6/14-32). Medium described at (13/35-51) is similar to that in applicant's specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eich et al. 5,024,784 in view of Fukuda et al. 2002/0034693.

Eich et al. does not teach the limitation recited in claim 4 of the instant claims.

Fukuda et al. teaches an improvement in an optical information recording method comprising the formation of a polymeric film, having a chemical structure of azobenzene with a first beam falling in a first irradiation spot on the polymeric thin film to effect a morphological change of the polymeric film, the improvement comprises simultaneously irradiating the polymeric thin film patternwise with a second light beam of substantially the same wavelength as the first light beam falling in a second

irradiation spot, the diameter of the second irradiation spot being larger than the diameter of the first irradiation spot and the second irradiation spot enveloping the first irradiation spot(claim 1). Figure 2 shows the distribution of irradiance in the radial direction within the irradiation spots formed by the first and second light beams respectively(0025). Irradiance by the first beam is in the range of from 1 to 500 mW/cm² and the irradiance of the second beam is in the range of from 10 to 200 mW/cm²(0028). The effect of this improved recording method is an increase in sensitivity and an increase in the velocity at which the morphological change occurs in the polymeric film(abstract and 0005).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the recording medium taught by Eich et al. by forming a polymeric recording layer having azobenzene as a photochromic group, and recording the polymeric recording method using the improved two-beam method taught by Fukuda et al. based on the use of the improved method on a polymeric recording layer having a chemical structure of azobenzene by Fukuda et al. and with the reasonable expectation of achieving increased sensitivity and an increase in the velocity at which the morphological change occurs in the polymeric recording film as disclosed by Fukuda et al. in the abstract and at (0005).

5. Claim 5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eich et al. 5,024,784 in view of Asher et al. 6,589,452.

Eich et al. does not teach the limitations found in instant claim 5.

Asher et al. teaches a polymer containing a photo chromic molecule wherein the photochromic molecule is selected from the group consisting of azobenzene and others(18/27-31). Asher teaches that the trans-cis photoconversion of azobenzene, which occurs in the picosecond time range in solution. This isomerism is responsible for the change in optical properties in the polymeric film containing the photochromic molecule. Asher goes on to disclose the use of UV irradiation in a time scale range from about picoseconds to about seconds and more preferably nanoseconds to milliseconds in order to cause this isomerization(8/55-9/7).

The examiner holds that the length of the first irradiation need only be long enough to cause the photochromic group to undergo an isomerization. The applied field holds the molecule in this state while the irradiated portion is allowed to cool.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of recording disclosed by Eich et al. by irradiating the polymer film, comprising azobenzene as the photochromic group, for a time period in the nanosecond to millisecond range based on the disclosure in Eich et al. that the irradiation step serves the purpose of orienting(causing an isomerization of) the photochromic molecule and based on the disclosure in Asher et al. that the isomerization of azobenzene can be caused by UV irradiation in a time scale range of nanoseconds to milliseconds.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Art Unit: 1795

-6,822,713- polymer film capable of producing light-induced anisotropy(abstract).

Anisotropy as a result of light-induced changes in azobenzene, stilbene and cinnamate based polymers and polyimides(7/8-16). Discloses irreversible cis-trans isomerization(6/65-67).

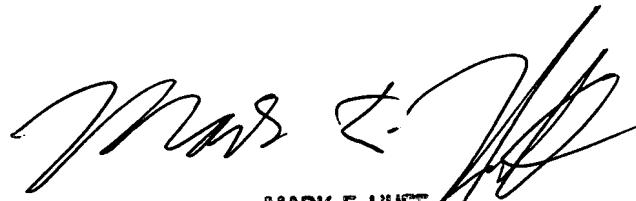
7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anna L. Verderame whose telephone number is (571)272-6420. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8A-4:30P.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Huff can be reached on (571)272-1385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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